

# RECORD.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1828.

No. 442.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Aug. 6.	Fayetteville, Aug. 7.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, Aug. 1.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 140 160	142 160	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	28 30	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach, - - - - -	7 10	7 10	7 8	6 8
Bacon, - - - - -	20 25	22 23	28	20 25
Beeswax, - - - - -	15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	14 15	14 17	18	12 18
Corn, - - - - -	50	35	35 40	35 40
Cotton, - - - - -	15 16	8 9	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	7 5	15	14 17
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	500 525	400 425	500 700	400 700
Flour, - - - - -	150 175	200 250	150 200	150 200
Feathers, - - - - -	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Gin, Holland, - - -	37 40	43 45	45 50	35
Country, - - - - -	100 12000			
Iron, - - - - -	9 10	8 10	7 8	6 7
Lard, - - - - -	150 175	200 250	150 200	150 200
Line, - - - - -	30 37	35 40	29 30	37 40
Masses, - - - - -	9	9	8	8
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	20 25			
Oats, - - - - -	100 130	125 150	90 100	150 200
Powder, American, - -	80 100	70 8	85 90	100 150
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
West India, - - -	300	350 000	300 325	400 450
New England, - - -	100 0	100 0	85	85
Rice, - - - - -	40 45	75	65	75
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	40 45	75	55	55
Turk's Island, - - -	800 1000	850 1150	900 1000	900 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	19 22	18 23	18 23	18 23
Loaf, - - - - -	150 175	120	125 140	125 140
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	120		100 125	100 125
Hyson, - - - - -	400 425	250 275	250 275	250 275
Young Hyson, - - -	40	8	10	95
Tobacco, - - - - -	65 70		90 95	90 95
Fallow, - - - - -	25 30	25	30 33	30 33
Wheat, - - - - -	250 400	300 375	250 500	250 500
Whiskey, - - - - -	125 150	125 160		
Wine, Madeira, - - -	150 225	200 250		
Teneriffe, - - - - -	200 350			
Sherry, - - - - -	75 125			
Port, - - - - -				
Malaga, - - - - -				

## NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive, industrious, young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

## CASH FOR

WHEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

July 29.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, sometime in the month of June last, a negro woman named JUDY, between forty-five and fifty years old, of a yellow complexion. It is probable she is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery in this place.

Wm. H. Adams.

June 29.

## WOOL CARDED.

S. S. CLAYTON & Co. The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.

July 23.

## NORTH CAROLINIAN

Will stand the fall cannon, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

## MARIAH.

eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbidden harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

July 15.

## State of North-Carolina.

Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson,

vs.

The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, deceased.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, deceased, heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$3 00.

## HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Galloway now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy hump.

February 12.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

## DOMESTIC WINE.

The Georgetown Republican publishes a letter from Mr. Adlom, (so celebrated for the perfection to which he has brought domestic wine from the native grape,) from which we extract the following receipt, for making wine of wild grapes. Mr. Adlom says, that there are thousands, if not tens of thousands of bushels of wild grapes in different sections of our country, each bushel of which will make from two to three gallons of wine, much better than the wretched stuff imported in wood, called Claret, and other imported wines of low prices. He gathered some of the Fox Grapes for experiment, from the places where they grew naturally, and bruising them and straining them through a thin piece of muslin, tried the specific gravity and found it to be 1.055, which was the average of three different wines, and which is equal to one pound four ounces of the sweet principle, that is (sugar) to the gallon of the juice or must.

## To Make Wine of Wild Grapes.

Gather the grapes when ripe and bruise them with a mallet, or in any other way, to crack the skins is sufficient, but take great care not to bruise the seeds; and when the grapes are bruised, put them into an open headed cask or tub, but do not fill it more than two thirds full, where they are to remain for one, two or three days, according to the temperature of the weather, or until the pinnap or coloring matter is dissolved. The skins and seeds will have risen to the surface, and the wine is to be drawn off by a hole made within one or two inches of the bottom; the wine will run off tolerable clear; but have a hair sieve to let it run through to catch every thing that may run off with the wine—when you have the wine drawn off, add sugar to your taste, or it is a better way to add sugar until a fresh egg swims, just so the upper edge is even with the surface of the must, and as soon as it is dissolved put it into a clean cask well fumigated with a sulphur match, and bung it up tight; bore a small gimlet hole near the bung, into which put a peg, not so tight but that a little air may escape to keep the cask from bursting. In about three weeks drive the peg in tight, and it is unnecessary to look at it again until the first week in December, when, in nine cases out of ten, the wine will be perfectly fine and bright; you need not be under any apprehension about the fermentation, as it will go on its own way, and nature will perform her office in the best manner possible.

On a clear cold day in December examine your wine, and in nine cases out of ten it will be completely fermented, and it will be perfectly fine and bright. Then rack it off into a clean cask, fumigated with a sulphur match, and in the month of March following, rack it again as above—and if it should not be perfectly fine, fine it with if red wine, the whites eggs—it white white, fine with milk.

If all these operations are done with care, it will then be incorruptible, and last for an age, or ages, if necessary.

I am here speaking of the Fox and other larger grapes.

## The Marriage of the Clergy legalized in France.

We find in a late Paris paper, another decision of a French court, es-

tablishing as legal, matrimony among the clergy, with some remarks by the editor.

The tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of Sieur Druon, a Catholic priest, as plaintiff, against the civil officer who had refused to acknowledge his right to the marriage ceremony. At the opening of the hearing, M. Leroy, council for the plaintiff, in reply to the public ministry, maintained that the marriage of priests was not opposed to the good of society nor to the doctrines of the church. "He said that although it was forbidden by the council of Trent, it might be allowed by another council. The celibacy of priests, therefore," he continued, "is not, as has been erroneously asserted, a doctrine of our religion. The doctrines of the faith are immutable—it is merely a regulation, the work of men, which men can change."

In the judgment pronounced by the court, they stated, "that the civil law regards marriage only as a civil contract; that it recognizes no obstacles to it except such as it has formally expressed; that an engagement in sacred orders is not at the present day an obstacle to marriage; that if the laws of the church prohibit the marriage of its ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. and decided in his favor.

"Thus," remarks the editor, "within a few months, three tribunals have successively decided this great question in the same manner. They are those of St. Menchould, Nancy and Cambrai."

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Philosopher's Stone.—The following curious circumstance occurred a little time since at Tottenham: A person who had mispent his time in search of the philosopher's stone, having left his laboratory open, his servant maid took the opportunity to attempt discovering the object of her master's study. Her attention was engaged by the furnace, in which were several substances. Her curiosity induced her to stir and try to bring out the materials with a very large spoon, which was always used at dinner.—To her confusion and surprise it melted and fell to the bottom. Terrified by the circumstance, she flew from the room. Her master soon returned, and on extinguishing his chemical fire was delighted to find a mass of pure silver in his furnace. Now he imagined he was successful in the great object of his past life, and that he should soon realize a fortune by converting the base into pure metal; and, on the strength of this idea, he invited a large party to dine with him the next day for the purpose of communicating his good fortune. He did not sleep all that night for joy. The next day he saw his table decked with the most costly viands.—His friends congratulated him on every side.—In the midst of his triumph he missed the large silver spoon, and asked where it was. The servant now confessed that she had been induced to try to extract the materials from the furnace with it, and that it had melted from her hand. The poor philosopher turned pale—the harmony of the day was disturbed—his friends retreated—and he still lies in a disconsolate state.

Female Patriotism.—The ladies of Virginia propose to erect a suitable monument over the grave of the mother of Washington. It is said she now lies in a deserted field, without a stone to point out the place of her burial; and that even the little mound over her remains is beginning to wash away. We doubt not that the ladies throughout the union would be much pleased to participate in this pious and patriotic duty, in honour of the memory of her who was the mother of the "father of their country."

Literary Cadet.

A man entirely without ceremony has need of great merit.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

## HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 103 and 104, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st 6—tds

## NOTICE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on Monday the 25th day of August next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs. Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses S Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 63 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land, on Chapel Hill, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by Andson Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chestly P. Patterson's heirs, given in by Chestly Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos. D. Watts, Shff.

By M. Adams, D. Shff.

July 13.

## CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough.

CASH for FLAX SEED. J. Webb.

June 24. 36—6w

## State of North-Carolina.

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price

vs.

Petition for Divorce.

Suzannah Price.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste. R. Hinton, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00 35—3m

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sad-Jewelry Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had anywhere. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

## A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn.

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36—6w

## BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# THE EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 21st of the Fifth Month, to the 31st of the same, inclusive, 1828.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

In thus offering you our annual salutation, not as a customary act, but because we feel the renewed current of gospel love, we are called upon to acknowledge that the Lord has been again gracious to us, and has united our hearts in the fear of his holy name; so that our coming together has tended to the edifying of the body in love.

We feel thankful in reflecting, that ever since the gathering of our society, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his mercy to grant to us from one period to another, when thus collectively assembled, the manifestation of his power. Through the efficacy of his grace, he has, from one generation to another, preserved among us those who have laboured in unity and harmony for the defence of the Gospel and the spiritual welfare of the Church.—This precious harmony is experienced by those only who become united in Christ Jesus as their Head, and know that all their strength proceeds from Him; who are sensible that they are called in one hope of their calling; the hope of eternal life, through Him, their gracious Redeemer.

In the warmth of christian love, we earnestly desire that all our dear brethren and sisters may become partakers of this unity, and of this blessed hope. But, beloved friends, it is only as we are brought to the feeling of our utter insufficiency to effect our own salvation, that we can look availingly unto Him who taketh away the sin of the world, and be redeemed from the consequences of the fall of our first parents. We have all sinned and come short of the glory of God. Be persuaded then, we entreat you, to seek to be set free from the guilt and power of sin—to come in faith unto Christ—as unto a living stone, disallowed indeed of men; but chosen of God, and precious; remembering that gracious promise, which applies with unabated force to us, and to all men individually. “Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out.” He is the mediator between erring, transgressing man, and that pure and holy Being who created us for a purpose of his own glory.

It is therefore highly important, it is indeed indispensable, that we do not frustrate the purposes for which we were created, by seeking in any way our own glory. By so doing, we oppose our true interests, and interfere with the right occupation of those gifts and graces which the Lord has bestowed on us. If in all simplicity and integrity of heart, we are each concerned singly to know and to do the will of God through the help of his transforming grace, our real happiness in this life will be promoted, and the unity and fellowship of the Gospel will increase and abound amongst us.

We are all intrusted with talents to be employed to the praise of the great Giver; some in one service, some in another. Indulgence with regard to religion, whether it relates to the welfare of our own souls or to our usefulness in the church, is a dangerous state of mind, and offensive in the sight of God. Let none think, because their situation is obscure, or their services are less conspicuous than those of others, that their labour is useless. We may all individually contribute, through the help of the Holy Spirit, to the furtherance of the Lord's work on the earth; at the same time bearing in remembrance, that we are instructed to submit ourselves “one to another in the fear of God,” and in lowliness of mind each to “esteem others better than themselves.”

He who desires to advance in the Christian life should frequently examine himself, and honestly endeavour to know whether he is right in the sight of an omnipresent God. Our spiritual progress is greatly aided by frequent retirement from the cares of this life, for a longer or shorter time, to wait in reverence and fear upon the Most High. The convictions of truth, and the visitations of heavenly love are often known, at such times, to instruct and animate the humbled soul; and it is enabled, under a sense of the Lord's power and goodness, to offer praise and thanksgiving unto Him.

We continue to believe that our discipline of forms of prayer is founded on a correct view of the spiritual nature of the gospel dispensation. At the same time we are persuaded, that all who have a just sense of the value of their immortal souls, and of their own great need of help from above, must rejoice with thankfulness, in knowing and in feeling that they may pray unto our Father who is in heaven. Oh! then, that every one may avail himself of this great privilege, and with a sincere and believing heart and with reverential awe, approach the throne of grace; trusting in the mediation of Him through whom we “have access by one spirit unto the Father.” But having thus asked in faith and submission, we may all be concerned so to walk before the Lord, that our prayers may be heard with acceptance. Let none, however, be discouraged from the

performance of this duty by a knowledge of their transgressions; but in humility and sincere repentance, let them implore the forgiveness of God, who, as they patiently wait before Him, will in his own time, supply all their need. And if there be any, who, if they deal honestly with their own hearts, must acknowledge that they do not pray, may these deeply reflect upon the danger of their situation, and be alarmed at the great loss which they sustain by not thus availing themselves of the high privilege of drawing nigh unto God, and partaking of the assurance that he will draw nigh unto them.

We are glad to know that the daily reading of the Holy Scriptures in the families of Friends, is so prevalent as it is, and we earnestly desire that this practice may be observed by all our members, and that those who neglect the performance of it would seriously consider the great injury which they and their families suffer by such omission. The more we become acquainted with the true nature and worth of these inspired writings, the more highly we shall esteem them; the more we rightly know and comprehend the truths of the Bible, the more we shall find that they contribute, under the power of the Holy Spirit, by their practical application to our moral and religious conduct, to lead us forward in the way of life and salvation. We therefore earnestly recommend to all, the diligent private reading of the Sacred Volume, in addition to the practice already alluded to. As we seek, in humility and the fear of the Lord, to have a right understanding of what we read, and in faith to accept this revelation of the will and purposes of the Most High, the force and excellency of the scriptures become increasingly obvious; we are more ready to acknowledge their divine origin, and their concurrent testimony to that redemption which cometh by the Lord Jesus Christ.

When the mind is truly awakened to a sense of the necessity of divine help to work out the salvation of the soul, a due attendance of our meeting for public worship naturally ensues. In silent reverence, waiting before God, for a renewal of spiritual strength, an advance is made in the life of religion, and an increase is known of that faith which giveth the victory. Being led from a dependence on the teachings of man, our own experience proves to us the blessedness of coming immediately unto Him, who, praised be his name, still remaineth to be the spiritual Teacher of his people. And, though a very humiliating sense of their condition may render some fearful of thus coming before the Lord, yet as they faithfully abide under these convictions, He will, in his great mercy, enable them to trust in Him.

And whilst the remembrance of our Creator ought at all times to be present with us, we have been again concerned that the day more especially set apart for religious duties, may be rightly observed amongst us. Let those hours which are not passed in attending our meetings, be so occupied as to strengthen habits of piety and devotion. It is good to exercise an especial care that the converse of the day be not such as to dissipate any religious impressions which may have been received. The households of Friends ought to be assembled at least once in the course of the day, for the public reading of the Holy Scriptures and for retirement in spirit before the Lord. And we wish particularly to call the attention of those who are in remote and country situations, to the purport of this advice.

In these days of religious liberty, and in which our intercourse with those of other societies is widely different from that which obtained in the times of our predecessors, it becomes us to be especially careful, that we do not in any way compromise our ancient principles and pious testimonies. We believe that it is equally incumbent on us, as on those who were made instrumental in the first gathering of our society, to maintain those views and practices by which they were distinguished. And we feel desirous that both in the performance of our civil duties, and in associating for objects of benevolence, all our dear friends may be concerned not in any way to forfeit the character of consistency, but in all things to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour. It is, we believe, alike important to our benefit, and that of the universal Church of Christ, that we do not shrink from filling the station in it which divine wisdom has assigned us, but in singleness of heart give ourselves up to what it may be our individual duty to perform.

The amounts of the sufferings of our members, reported to this meeting, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and ecclesiastical demands, including a few disbursements for military purposes, together with the charges incurred, amount to fourteen thousand eight hundred pounds.

We have received an Epistle from Ireland, and one from each of the Yearly Meetings of Friends on the American continent, except Virginia; no communication from the last mentioned Yearly Meeting having yet reached us. It is a comfort to us to know that there are on the other side of the Atlantic, many faithful and experienced friends who are steadfast in their attachment to

the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ; sincere believers in his propitiatory sacrifice for the sins of mankind, and in the sufficiency of his grace to all who receive and obey it.

The important and affecting subject of the continuance of slavery in the British Colonies, has again occupied our attention. A deep conviction of the extent and enormity of the evil, and of its utter inconsistency with the purity and righteousness of the Christian religion, has led this meeting, with great unanimity, to direct that a petition be presented to the legislature, to convey our feelings on the subject. And we desire that Friends every where may embrace such opportunities as occur, in their intercourse with others to promote a just and correct view of the rights of the enslaved.

And now, beloved brethren, at the conclusion of this meeting, we may inform you, that various subjects of importance have come before us, intimately connected with our views of sound doctrine and Christian practice, and with the promotion of the cause of truth and righteousness. We have been favoured to conduct and to terminate our deliberations thereon in much love and harmony. We feel reverently thankful in looking back on the unity which has prevailed. May this renewed evidence of the condescending goodness of our heavenly Father to our religious Society, encourage each of us on his return home, and all our dear absent friends, faithfully and diligently to labor in our own hearts, and in our respective allotments, for the advancement of pure and spiritual religion,—for the peace and prosperity of Zion.

“The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.”

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting,  
JOSIAH FORSTER.

Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

A List of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of N. Carolina, June Term, 1828.

## EQUITY.

James G. Beatty v James F. Elliott, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed—each party to pay his own costs in the court below, and the costs of this court to be equally divided.

William Bryan and others, heirs at law of Moses Griffin, v the executors and trustees of Moses Griffin, from Johnston. Bill of review dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Heirs of Christian L. Bruzine v William Lenoir, from Wilkes. Petition to rehear dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Robert H. Wynne v Marmaduke N. Jeffreys and Thos. Alston, from Franklin. Decree for plaintiff—Clerk ordered to take an account of the purchase money due, with interest, and report to the next term.

Newton Wood v Daniel L. Barringer, executor, &c. from Wake. Decree in part for complainant. Retained as to balance for further proof.

Nathaniel Gadberry v Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree in part for complainants.

James Long v Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for complainant—Defendants to pay costs.

John Wilcox's heirs v McLane and Morris, from Orange. Rule to dismiss made absolute, and the bill dismissed accordingly, each party paying his own costs.

Samuel Mills v Wm. Miller, from Pitt. Decree for complainant.

A. L. Gomez v A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. Bill dismissed, each party paying his own costs. Clerk to deliver to the trustees, the bond and cash filed in his office.

Elizabeth Moore v James Bradburn, administrator, and Nathan Austin, from Burke. Bill dismissed with costs.

Isaac Williams, administrator, v R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Henderson and others v Robt. Wilson and others, from Mecklenburg. Bill of the trustees dismissed with costs.

James Martin, administrator, v Lucy Mabry and others, from Iredell. Complainants to pay costs of this court and the court below.

Lewis G. Lanier v Wm. P. Duke, from Granville. Bill dismissed with costs.

George Miller and others v Thomas Chambers, administrator, from Rowan. Decree for plaintiffs.

George Miller and wife v Joseph Chambers and others, from Rowan. Decree for complainants.

Elizabeth and Susan Dorum v Edwin Dorum and others, from Wake. Final decree for complainants.

Isaac Williams, administrator, v R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Decree for perpetual injunction, with costs.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice v Joel Newson and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. Decree for complainants—defendants to pay the costs at law and in equity.

Philip Sturdevant v William Sturdevant, from Halifax. Decree according to agreement.

Jesse Kirby and Thos. Oaks v Wm. Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for complainants.

James H. Smith, administrator, v R. H. Helme and others from Johnston. Remanded to the court below, for

proof of the execution of a deed.

James H. Smith, administrator, v Bryan Smith, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Sprout v Thomas Wheeler and others, from Rockingham. Decree of the court below confirmed.

William Petty and wife v Hezekiah Harmon and Stephen Petty, administrator, from Chatham. Bill dismissed with costs, on the ground of lapse of time.

Henry Stephenson v Henry W. Rhodes, John Stephenson and Mark Christian, from Cumberland. Decree for plaintiff.

## LAW CASES.

John Crow v James Holland's heirs, appellants, from Haywood. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Thomas Shewell v Ambrose Knox, from Chowan. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

James Tyler v Jesse Harper, from Randolph. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Richard B. Jones and wife v Isaac Taylor, from Pitt. Nonsuit set aside and rule for new trial made absolute.

Wilson B. Hodges, administrator, v Henry N. Jasper, from Washington. Petition to rehear dismissed with costs.

Mary Gregory v S. R. Hooker's administrator, appellants, from Halifax. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of David and William M. Clark v Roe and Samuel Hyman and William R. Bennett, appellants, from Martin. Judgment affirmed.

John Bradley v Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

John Bradley v Reuben Searsey and the heirs of David Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Chairman of Rutherford, to the use of the county, appellants, v John H. Alley, and others, from Burke. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Francis Ward v Horace Ely, appellants, from Washington. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Levent Bell v Thomas B. Blance, appellants, from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

William Lenoir, Chairman, v James Wellen et al. from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

Sylvanus Howett v Henry Alexander, from Perquimans. Judgment affirmed.

Robert H. Smith v William B. Snapp et al. from Perquimans. Judgment affirmed.

John Grubberry, surviving executor of John H. Frazier, appellant v James G. Almon and wife, from Northampton. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Constance D. Ladd v Peter Harrison, appellants, from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and a writ of *procedendo* to the Superior Court.

Samuel S. Downy v David J. Young, appellants, from Granville. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Patrick Hamilton v Sharrack Parish, from Granville. Rule for new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Judges, to the use of Willis Rogers, executor, v William P. Williams and James Housey, from Franklin. New trial granted.

Matt Bedell v State Bank, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

George Bird v Samuel S. Ross, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Joel Esis v Peter Harrison, from Stokes. *Alias Certiorari* ordered.

William H. Hartselys, appellants, v John R. Boie, from Richmond. Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

James S. Battle, to the use of Marmaduke N. Bell, v the administrators of Gray Little, appellants, from Edgecomb. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Milly Willford v Edward Connor, appellants, from Robeson. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Benjamin H. Martin, appellant, v J. W. Williams, administrator, from Beaufort. Judgment reversed and a rule for new trial made absolute.

State Bank, appellants, v William Wilson, et al. from Gates. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Carr Darden v Wright Allen, appellants, from Hertford. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

The executors of James Stewart v the surviving executor of Duncan McFarland, from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

David Justice v Thomas Cobbs and Sarah Jeter, appellants, from Wake. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

David Worth, assignee, v Thomas Fentress, appellant, from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

David Snelton v Charles Yancy, from Granville. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Robert A. Jones v John T. P. Yeargain, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

A. Lindsey, executor, v heirs at law of Birchett Lee, from Johnston. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Anne and Nancy Daniel, appellants, v J. M. and William Pector, from Currituck. Judgment reversed and rule for

a new trial made absolute.

Doe on demise of A. Walker and wife v Fen and Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Samuel Scott v Joseph Williams, jr. from Davidson. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Chairman of the County Court of Granville v William Hunt, executor of Joseph Taylor, deceased, from Warren. Judgment for plaintiff.

Burwell Simms v Nathaniel Thompson and wife, from Wake. Petition dismissed with costs.

Alexander S. Martin v Robert Martin, appellant, from Rockingham. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

William Anderson v John H. Hawkins, from Franklin. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Jesse Slocumb and William McKinnie v Calvin R. Blackman, Sheriff of Wayne. Judgment final according to *sci. fa.*

Alfred M. Slade v Whitmel H. Pugh, from Bertie. Stricken from the docket, not having been filed in time.

## STATE CASES.

State v John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment arrested.

State v Jim, a negro slave, from Brunswick. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

State v Hezekiah Mumford, from Anson. Judgment for the state.

State v Hugh Simpson and John Fisher, from Bladen. Judgment for the state.

State v Major Barden, from Wayne. Judgment for the state.

State v Nicholas Hood, a man of colour, from Guilford. Judgment for defendant.

State v Jesse Upton, from Guilford. Judgment for the state—death.

## WELLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 13.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Granville.—Thomas Hunt, jr. S. without opposition; Robert Potter and James Wyche, C. State of the poll; Potter 1091, Wyche 530. John Glasgow 426, J. C. Taylor 390, Robert Jenkins 94.

Bertie.—George O. Askew, S. William S. Minton and Joseph Watford, C. Edgecombe.—Louis D. Wilson, S. Benjamin Sharpe and Benjamin Wilkinson, C.

Robert H. Jones, esq. of Warrenton, has been elected by the executive council, attorney general of the state.

Mr. Barbour, minister to Great Britain, with his lady, son, daughter and child, sailed from New York on the first inst. in the Pacific.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Washington, in this state, in consequence of the communication of some circumstances, calculated to excite a suspicion that some violence was meditated by the slaves against the whites.

## RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of citizens of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Orange assembled at William Albright's, in Chatham county, on the 1st instant for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as to them should seem best calculated to obtain for the people of this state the benefits of a Central Rail-Road. On motion James Mebane, esq. of Orange, was called to the chair, and Dennis Heart, of the same county, appointed secretary. Upwards of two hundred persons were present.

The meeting having been organized, a very appropriate and forcible address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, in which were set forth the causes of the failures in our former attempts at internal improvements, deducing therefrom lessons to impress upon the minds of his hearers the importance of concentrating the whole force of the state upon one central effort; clearly demonstrating the great superiority of rail-roads over all other kinds of improvement, particularly in this state; as also its beneficial effects in ministering to the convenience and prosperity of the citizens of the state; its cost, its practicability, and its easy accomplishment.

On motion it was Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, William Albright and John Stafford, be a committee to prepare an address to the citizens of North Carolina, on the importance and necessity of improving the state by the construction of a Central Rail-Road.

The committee, after having retired for a short time, reported the following:

## ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of North Carolina, A number of inhabitants of Chatham, Randolph and Orange, and some from Guilford, having assembled for the special purpose of comparing our views respecting the expediency of a central rail road, first from some seaport to the capital of the state, and then by a middle course to its western extremity, solicit your attention while we explain such considerations as have presented themselves upon the subject. It is ever to be estimated the first and dearest privilege we enjoy as a free people in connection with our fellow citizens, that by the essential principles of our government, every plan for promoting our happiness and prosperity, must be exclusively our own, both in choice and execution. In the exercise of this inestimable privilege, all of us have been long conversant with its proper methods. We well know the necessity of mutual defer-



once, of a spirit of compromise, dispassionate forbearance, and a skillful and economical efficiency in all that relates to public expenditure.

It is an impression deeply and generally felt throughout our state, that we are subject to embarrassments and disadvantages of no ordinary character and magnitude. These have been long growing upon us. And there is substantial reason to apprehend, that unless some great change can be effected competent to control and reverse our present course, we must still painfully descend, how long we know not, to lower points of depression. Much of the distress among us is doubtless to be explained by a want of frugality in our domestic expenditure, of economy in the management of our estates, of forbearance in contracting debts, and of a discreet and diligent application of the best methods of agriculture. But there is something in the peculiar pressure, and protracted growth of our present evils, which marks them to be of a different origin from all such as have befallen us in former periods. At no stage of our history, have extravagance and want of system been so little prevalent among us, as for a few years past. Admonished by the distresses consequent upon these pernicious habits, many of us have certainly been correcting them for some time. Yet those who have been most assiduous and successful in this pruning of expenses, and in the advancement of industry, though they have reaped valuable benefits, are still convinced that it is more difficult to keep clear of embarrassment now, to pay debts when incurred, and to enlarge their property, than at past periods easily within their recollection. If it be thought by some that mismanaged banks are the great and only cause of our misfortunes, this we shall suppose to be peculiarly the case with such as have borrowed their money, or have endorsed as sureties. But there are vast numbers through the state, of whom this was never to be said; and yet many of these too will doubtless assert, that they have never known it so hard to obtain money, and grow in property, as it has been, for a succession of years. In regard to extravagant and relaxed habits of living and in the management of property, is it true that they have been more characteristic of us recently, than through the whole progress of our growth as a people? If loose customs have not been more prevalent lately than formerly, why is it that now we begin first to experience these destructive consequences, so distinctly marked, of so long continuance, and in many instances so invincible even to our most faithful exertions?

Fellow citizens, these things, and others also which it were easy to suggest, have occurred to our reflection; and they intimate to us the operation of a cause different in its nature from any which we have mentioned. While other states of this union have for many years actively and successfully exerted themselves in opening the opportunities of commerce to their people, North Carolina has unhappily languished under a spirit of despondency in regard to the possibility of ever attaining to similar privileges. Time was when a vast portion of the interior settlers of other states were in a situation similar to our own. They were intercepted from the market of the world by immense distances, and almost insuperable obstacles. So long as this continued to be the case, they and we went into that market upon some terms of equality. If we had to overcome difficulties, it was in a greater or less degree necessary to them also. The prices of our productions in the universal market were regulated by these difficulties, and by the expense necessary to make our way through them. The labour and expense of transportation were alike to them and to us, and so also were the profits by which they were remunerated. But this no longer continues to be the case. The different states of the union have for many years augmented their population, and while they extended their settlements far into their interior territories, two consequences have resulted which it is important to distinguish. One is, the vast abundance of agricultural productions of every description which have been thrown into the market, and the other, a prevention of increased expense and labour in transportation, by making the improvement of their roads and rivers, and the opening of canals keep pace with the extension of their settlements. In our state these improvements have never been realized. The consequence is at length experienced by us to be such as naturally results from such a change of circumstances. We must now continue to carry through all the original

difficulties of transportation, every article we produce, into a market that is stocked and glutted with the same articles, transported with no more difficulty than if the market were within a few miles of their own doors. Efforts, it is true, have been sometimes made by ourselves to obtain the same facilities of conveyance, but they have failed for want of concentrated and well directed application. Our resources and exertions have been limited in supply, inefficient by dispersion, and we are left to contend with all the primitive obstructions of a natural state. Others have been rapidly advancing, but we have continued stationary. They in throngs, with their lands improved by every stimulus to industry, carry their exports into the general market with little cost, while under every discouragement, with our lands impoverished for want of excitement to the cultivator, to us it remains to sustain the same labour and the same burthen as at the first. The rivers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and of the eastern and western states, if not navigable by nature are made so by art, to the hills and mountains in which they originate. The inhabitants of these states, piercing or surmounting the impediments of nature, at once give evidence of the manner in which such works are executed, and of the unbounded riches and prosperity which flow in through the channels thus erected. By an unbounded profusion of productions from all these vast territories now covered with inhabitants, but within our recollection a fruitless and howling wilderness, the price of every thing is reduced, and yet the wealth of every man, and every family, is maintained in a growing and flourishing state, by establishing the facilities of intercourse, and thus annihilating distance and the cost of transportation. Is it not evident then that in consequence of these changes which have been effected around us in the north, the west and the south, our relative condition in regard to the market of the world, is become wholly altered? Of most of our people it must certainly be said, that to them no rivers have been made navigable, no canals have been dug, no turnpike roads levelled and paved, no railways constructed. By us no encouragements have been felt, springing from the bountiful returns of industry, to improve our farms, increase our flocks, and multiply our productions to the utmost of our moral and physical ability. We still remain destitute of all this instrumentality of action, with all its animating and inspiring motives. Hence, though we could once rival, upon something like equal terms, the people of other states in the general market, we can now do it no longer. Prices for which they can sell with enriching profits, would be impoverishing and ruinous to us. Is not this a subject of melancholy conviction and painful experience to us every day? If the causes be not such as have been here detailed, then where else are they to be found? If the new countries which have been opened, and the vast interior territories settled in our portion of this continent, have not poured into the market an immeasurable abundance of grain and every species of produce, thus reducing the prices, while by opening commercial channels the cost of carriage has been kept at almost nothing, in what other manner, we would ask, and by what other means is it, that the general market is now in so different a state from that in which it once was? And if this which we have now described, be the true cause of the alteration, nothing is more evident than that the inconvenience resulting to us are irremediable, so long as the circumstances remain unchanged. Much of our embarrassments may be derived from our want of economy in the expenses of our families and in the management of our farms, from banks, from borrowing and suretyship; yet if all these were to be utterly done away, we should still find ourselves ground and oppressed by such prices in the general market as must merge all the profits of our toil, and prove a complete interdict upon all our prospects of an advantageous trade. To enter now the general market from our interior country, and cope with the prices, we must have railroads, or canals, or navigable rivers. We must contend with our antagonists in that field, and in that arena; with their own weapons. As well might we arm ourselves with bows and arrows, to go into battle against muskets and rifles and bayonets and cannon, as hope to contend in prices, without canals and rail roads and steamboats, against those who are amply furnished with

all these instruments of commercial rivalry. In every year of scarcity among us, in vain shall we flatter ourselves that we are safe with our high prices, within the distances and barriers which nature has interposed between them and us. They will make their way through them all, and attack us with their low prices within the limits of our fancied security, and while we are hugging ourselves with exultation at the prospects of gain from the wants and distresses of our unfortunate and suffering neighbours. But in every year of abundance, all our hopes must perish, because the incumbrance of transportation is an interdict upon our trade.

Such, fellow-citizens, appears to us to be our present situation. And so it must continue to be. Nay, without the remedies to which we look, our condition, we fear, is far from having reached the utmost point of deterioration. The same causes which have brought upon us our present difficulties, have not yet produced all their natural and deplorable effects. Cotton is now almost the only article which bears transportation. But it is much to be apprehended that even cotton will not long remain a source of profit in our present manner of conveyance. The states of S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, together with the Arkansas and other territories, are well fitted to this article, and they are yearly filling up more and more with an enterprising population, who are pressing their production of cotton to a vast and incalculable extent. They possess navigable rivers, and they are acting upon the same policy of internal improvement as has been prosecuted by other states. Must we not look forward then to the time when the supply of cotton in the market will be so largely proportioned to the demand, that the price will sink to the lowest ebb, and we shall be left in the same situation in regard to this also, which we already experience in respect to grain and all ordinary agricultural productions among our northern neighbours? If we do not brace ourselves speedily to some effectual method of internal improvement, we may soon be compelled to bid adieu even to this last forlorn hope, which now constitutes our only trust.

In regard to such articles as are the growth of all the states, the case is becoming more desperate every day. Intelligence is now brought to us, which may well fill us with fresh alarms, for it puts a seal finally upon our exclusion from the market. The "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road," with other works of a like nature and extent, are either actually commenced or instantly contemplated in Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and other states. These will throw open other extensive regions for the production and transportation of agricultural products. They will probably depress the market still lower, and place it farther beyond our capacity. They must in a still greater degree aggravate the effects to us, which we have already so dreadfully experienced.

And is this a time, fellow-citizens, for us to continue in supineness and inaction, when even the last remaining prop of our interest in the market of the world, is ready to be undermined, and to leave us prostrate in the dust? It is to no purpose to raise our voice in outcries against the odious subject of internal improvement, as that which our neighbours have practiced to our mischief and overthrow. It may be, nay it certainly is the grand cause of all our evils, in comparison with which all other causes and evils are of little moment. But though it brings these consequences upon us, it is the source of prosperity to them, and they are unquestionably at liberty to carry it on to the utmost of their discretion and ability, notwithstanding all its consequences to us in cheapening and destroying our market. The only method we can now take, and it is happily a sure one, is to shake off the lethargy that locks up our senses and our powers in listlessness and languor: to cast away our apprehensions and our disheartening fears; to gird ourselves with strength, and arm with a resolution and perseverance worthy of the elevated rank we hold in population and power in this distinguished confederation of republican states. No sooner shall we open a grand central thoroughfare, annihilating distance, and bringing the sea into a proximity to every man's dwelling, than we shall realize that we are upon a level with the rest of the union and of the world, in all the immunities of commerce, and in the means of individual and national prosperity. Then a spirit of activity and elastic force will be breathed

into the bosoms of our desponding and helpless people. Then will every man see, that instead of its being useless to produce more than a bare sufficiency for his subsistence, every supererogatory article he can accumulate by his industry, his frugality, and his skill, will multiply his riches, and swell the means of knowledge, enjoyment, usefulness and respectability to himself, his children, and to society.

By constituting this great artery for circulating the vital principles of commerce through the state, it is not to the western and interior parts of the country only that these and similar effects are likely to be produced. The eastern and western counties have their peculiar productions, by the easy and costless transmission of which, each will reciprocate benefits equivalent to such as it will receive. Even the maritime commerce created to the state, would soon promote into quickened action and profitable employment a large portion of the population around the waters of our coast, and diffused through the counties bordering on the sea. They would grow into a body of seamen, manning our numerous ships, and rivalling the north and east in outriding the billows of the ocean. Multitudes that now languish without occupation or interest, would then find both, on an element for which they are fitted by all their early habits and pursuits. By concentrating the commerce of the east and west, such a commerce as would result from the exports and imports of half a million of people, upon a single seaport on our coast, a maritime city must speedily spring into existence, inspiring with new enterprise, and with energies unfelt before, the bosoms of all, but especially of numbers that now linger without motive and drag out a life of pinching penury. Several counties between Newbern and the hilly country are overspread with forests of pine, which with all their exuberance of timber, masts, spars, pitch, tar, and turpentine, would, from the first origin of a central rail road, assume a value little less than would be given to them, were they transplanted to the sea-coast.

But we forbear, though it would be easy to enlarge further on these subjects so interesting to us as individuals and to every lover of his country. We indulge no such vanity as to imagine that our suggestions can at all enlighten or expand the views which will occur to our fellow citizens, when a work so pregnant with advantages is made the subject of their consideration. In conclusion, we would recommend to all of our fellow citizens throughout the state, who are of opinion with us that it is our interest as a people to engage in the contemplated undertaking, to avail themselves of some seasonable opportunity before the meeting of the general assembly, to have common understanding with one another on the subject, and to adopt measures for transmitting to that honorable body a firm, respectful and conclusive expression of their opinions and wishes.

And we would further recommend a similar declaration to the honourable assembly, of our opinion and wish that provision be made for employing, under the direction of his excellency the governor, well qualified, practical and scientific engineers, during the ensuing year, to survey the course and estimate the cost of a central rail road from the ocean to the western extremity of the state, and to publish their report, or as much of it as can be completed, at least one month before the annual elections of members of assembly next afterwards to ensue.

The address was read, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were offered, and passed with great unanimity.

Resolved, That, as an experiment in this kind of internal improvements, and as its locality would afford an opportunity to numerous citizens from various parts of the state to witness its practical utility, it be recommended to our next legislature to construct a rail road from Campbellton to the market house in Fayetteville.

Resolved, That though the attention of this meeting has been directed more particularly to a central rail-road, yet they recommend to our legislature a continued perseverance in other important improvements in which they are engaged and which promise a successful termination, and especially those on the Cape Fear.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed to communicate with such other committees as may be appointed on the same subject in other sections of the state, and that the following persons constitute the committee: Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, Hon. Duncan Cameron and Michael Holt, esq. of Orange; William Albright, Joshua Lindley, Mark Bynum and William Harden, esq. of Chatham; Col. Benjamin Elliott, James Wren, John B. Troy and Hannon Allen, esq. of Randolph; and Dr. David Worth, Col. Daniel Clapp and T. Early Strange, of Guilford.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, for his able address, and for the ability and industry with

which he has attempted to draw the attention of his fellow citizens to the important subject of a rail road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the address, be published in a pamphlet, and distributed by the corresponding committee, and that the editors within the state be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES MEBANE, Chairman.

DENNIS HEARTY, Secretary.

## DIED.

In Norfolk, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Sarah B. Kollock, wife of the Rev. Shepherd K. Kollock, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that Borough. The following notice is from the Norfolk Beacon.

"This lamented event has excited a deep and general sympathy in our society, produced by the esteem and respect with which this estimable lady, and exemplary christian, had inspired all with whom she mingled in the courtesies of life, or in the discharge of the many benevolent duties, which, as the wife of a christian minister, she felt herself called on to fulfil. Having until recently, enjoyed a goodly share of health, the sad dispensation which bereaves a kind and affectionate husband of a wife, and four children of tender years of a mother, in every way worthy those endearing relations, could not fail, independent of the universal esteem in which the Rev'd Pastor himself is held, to excite the deep and general sorrow of all classes of this community. The long and mournful train of citizens of every rank and degree, that followed her remains to the Presbyterian Church, and thence to 'the house appointed for all living,' strongly attest these facts.

The funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Dr. French, of the Methodist Church—it was a powerful and pathetic appeal to the living, and full of consolation to him who is the subject of this severe dispensation. The service at the grave was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ducahet of the Episcopal Church, in that solemn and impressive manner which forcibly expressed his sincere participation in the general sorrow. Her infant was interred in the same grave, in the main avenue of the new cemetery."

To the above the editor of the Visitor and Telegraph adds: "The following are some of the particulars which we have learned of her views and feelings on the subject of religion in her last hours. On Friday the day before she departed, it was evident the hand of death was upon her. But her friends had no occasion to tell her of it. She knew it—told them that she must leave them, and affectionately exhorted them to prepare for the separation. She was perfectly rational, and had not the least wandering of mind. Her voice was strong and full, and with great distinctness she declared to all around her that death had lost its sting. After a prayer was offered up in which she devoutly united, she said most calmly, 'Is this death? O, it is sweet to die!' Her husband asked her if Jesus was not present with her; if he could not 'make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are.' 'O, yes!' she replied, 'He often told me so when I was in health, but I frequently did not believe him; but now he is with me; he fulfils all his promises.' She sent messages of love to her absent relatives, mentioned by name all her brothers and sisters, and said: 'Tell them to love God and prepare for death; tell them that religion is necessary to fit them for this hour and for eternity.' When alone with her husband, she expressed perfect confidence in the divine protection in behalf of the relatives who was leaving—'I give no particular directions respecting my children, for God will take care of them—See that they are brought up for him—Tell Thomas and Susan, and the others when they are old enough to understand you, to love and serve God, and to prepare to meet me in heaven.' Heaven was mentioned to her—it was evident from her language that she had it in view, that she knew more about it than any that surrounded her; she was much animated at the thoughts of perfect holiness, and the vision of God and the Redeemer which she should there enjoy—much consoled by the anticipation of a reunion with her pious relatives who had gone before her. No doubt seemed to cloud her mind; her faith was firm, her views bright, her hopes strong and unwavering. But with the enjoyment of peace were often mingled expressions of penitence: 'I have lived too unworthily, too inconsistently; Christ must save me!' The glory of the future state was the last subject on which she conversed. After speaking of heaven, she fell into a sweet sleep, from which she could not be aroused. On the next day her Redeemer sent his messenger; but death came lightly, and brought with him no agony, nor struggle, nor groan; she gradually ceased to breathe, until five o'clock in the afternoon, when God gave her body permission to sleep in Jesus, and her soul liberty to enjoy eternal rest. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'

## BOARDING SCHOOL.

I. W. NUNN respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he will open his school at the Masonic Hall on Friday the 22d of August. He will give lessons on Fridays and Saturdays, and will arrange his lessons in such a manner as not to interfere with the studying hours of the academics. Parents and guardians who wish to patronize this accomplishment, are requested to send their children or wards on the above mentioned days. I. W. N. feels assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may encourage him. Terms, ten dollars per quarter, payable at its expiration.

Aug. 12. 42-3w

## Furniture at Public Sale.

THE undersigned having removed from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, on the second day of August court, a variety of Furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. all on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Uriah Jefferys.

Aug. 12. 42-3w





### THE DAISY.

BY JOHN MASON GOOD, M. D.

Not worlds on worlds in phalanx deep,  
Need we to prove a God is here;  
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,  
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but he that arch'd the skies;  
And pour'd the day spring's living flood,  
Wonderous alike in all he tries,  
Could rear the daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem;  
Its fringed border nicely spin;  
And ent the gold-embossed gem,  
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained, and free,  
O'er hill, and dale, and desert sod,  
That man, where'er he walks, may see,  
In every step, the stamp of God.

### From the Legendary. THE FRONTIER HOUSE.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

"I shall return before dark," said Edward Abbot to his young wife, as he kissed their boy, and laid it in her arms. "There is no danger, Rebecca."

"But my dream of those frightful savages, Edward," said she.

"Oh! that should not frighten you," he replied. "Remember you have been hearing Indian stories all the evening, and the wise man says, 'a dream cometh through the multitude of business,' which our good Mr. Walker explains as meaning whatever most engrosses our thoughts, particularly just before we fall asleep. There have not been any traces of the savages discovered this season, and I should be sorry to raise an alarm in the town merely on the account of a dream."

"But you know, Edward, they are a secret, as well as terrible enemy," said Mrs. Abbot, and raised her mild eyes to her husband's face with that pleading expression, when tears seem ready to start, and yet are checked by the fear of giving pain to the one the heart loves, that a fond husband finds it so difficult to withstand.

"I will not go to the garrison today," said he, laying down his hat. "But you promised your father, and he expects you on important business," said Mrs. Abbot. "You must go. I know my fears are childish, but they shall not make me wicked. I am too apt to think my security depends on your presence. I forget the One mighty to save can defend me, and that trust in him is a shield to the Christian. You had better go."

"Not without you," said her husband, who now began to feel the fears she was endeavoring to shake off. "Come, prepare our little Edward, and we will go down together. If there has been any alarm, we will not return to-night."

Rebecca paused a few moments, as if considering her husband's proposition. The subtleties of the ancient schoolmen are not so perplexing, so difficult of explanation, so contradictory, as are often the feelings and wishes of the human heart. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed since Rebecca would have thought permission to accompany her husband would have obviated every inconvenience, and been attended with no danger. But other considerations now arose. Edward had been summoned to attend a public meeting on affairs of the town. Should she go with him it might excite notice, for the ladies of those days seldom visited, and should inquiries be made, she could hardly satisfy them without alluding to her fears, and then her dream must be told to justify her fears, and there was no telling where or when the excitement would stop. And moreover her husband might incur reproach from the elders for listening to his wife's fears and dreams, and thus raising agitation among the people. All these things might occur because the wife of Edward Abbot could not stay alone one afternoon.

"I have more fortitude, Edward," said Rebecca, smiling. "I will not make a fool of you, though I appear like one myself. I will not go. It is nearly a mile, and you have no time to spare to carry the babe, or wait for me, and I ought not to go—so do not let me hinder you another moment."

The house of Edward Abbot stood on the western bank of the Merrimac, nearly a mile from the present village of Concord, then called Rumford. Edward was the first who ventured to reside at such a distance from the garrison, and thus obtained a reputation of remarkable courage, of which

he was quite as proud as a dashing blade of these polished days would be in accepting a challenge to a duel. His wife, too, participated in his triumph, and the wish to spare him mortification was a powerful motive to inspire her with resolution to overcome her own fears and allow him to depart, when from the presentiment she felt that danger was nigh, she would by the superstition of the times have been justified in detaining, or at least accompanying him. But she saw him depart without tears, watched him from the small window till he entered the forest, and then betook herself to her household concerns. Yet she could not forbear going frequently to the door, and sometimes she would go forth and gaze all around their little domain, and then watch the progress of the sun, with an expression of countenance that, to an observer, would instantly have revealed the agitation and anxiety her heart was suffering. Every thing abroad was in perfect quietness. There was scarce a breath of air perceptible, and the water of the Merrimac flowed without a ripple. The calm July sky looked a deeper and more heavenly blue, seen as it was by Rebecca from a spot circumscribed by tall trees, now clothed with such a fulness of foliage as made the forest look dark and almost impenetrable. Close around the house were planted corn and vegetables, and a field of wheat, in front of the dwelling, stretched in unbroken green to the river's brink. There was not a sound to be heard save the chirping of a robin that had built her nest on a chestnut which stood close to the southeast corner of the house, the only tree suffered to grow within the enclosure of Edward.

Rebecca watched the sun till it had sunk behind the western hills, and then she watched its beams on the clouds till the last faint tints had departed, and, fixing her eyes steadfastly on that part of the forest from which she expected to see her husband emerge, she sat at the door, with her child in her arms, watching in vain for his appearance. The room into which she occasionally glanced, looked so gloomy and desolate she could not endure to enter it. Indeed, as the evening waxed later, and her fears increased, she sometimes imagined she saw strange figures and faces with gleaming eyes, such as she had beheld in her dream, moving around the dusky apartment. Ashamed of these fears, and knowing her husband, when he came, would chide her for thus exposing herself and her child to the evening dews, she breathed a prayer to Him who stilled the tempest, and entered the house. Her first care after placing her infant in his cradle, was to light a candle, and then, more reassured, she took the Bible. The Bible was the talisman of our ancestors. It guarded them from evil, and guided them to good. Its pages were a direction in every trial. Rebecca read, and prayed alternately, mingling the idea of Edward's safety and return, with every thought and wish, but still he came not. She had no means of ascertaining the lapse of time, except by the length of a candle consumed, or the star, as there was no moon; but she conjectured it must be past midnight. Again and again she went forth and examined with searching glance around, but nothing could she see except the dark forest, in the distance, and, close around her dwelling, the black stumps that stood like sentinels on guard, while nothing was heard save the soft murmur of the water, and at times, a low rustling as the breeze stirred the leaves of the chestnut tree. At length as she stood at the corner of the house, beneath the shade of that tree, looking earnestly towards the woods, she thought she perceived something emerge from their shadow. If she did, it vanished instantly. She kept her eyes fixed on the spot. A bright star-light enabled her to discern objects quite distinctly, even at a distance, especially when her faculties were roused and stimulated both by hope and fear. After some time, she again, and plainly, saw a human figure. It rose from the ground, looked and pointed towards her house, and then again disappeared. She recollected her light. It could be seen from the window, and had probably attracted the notice of the savages, whom she could no longer doubt, were approaching. They had, as she fancied, waylaid and murdered her husband. They were coming to capture, perhaps murder, her and her child. What should she do? She never thought of attempting to escape without her babe; but in what direction should she fly, when, perhaps, the Indians surrounded her house? There was one moment of terrible agony, when the mangled

form of her husband seemed before her, and she heard, in idea, the shrieks of her infant beneath savage tortures, till her breath failed, and reason seemed deserting her. But she made a strong effort to recall her wandering senses, and then, with her clasped hands raised to heaven, she took her resolution. With a noiseless step she entered her dwelling, extinguished the light, took her infant in her arms, and again stole softly forth, creeping along in the shadow of the house till she reached the spot from whence she had first seen the object that alarmed her. Here she stood perfectly still. Her infant lay on her bosom in profound sleep, as quiet and seemingly as breathless as though his spirit had already departed. She did not wait long before the same figure again rose, looked round, and then sank down as before. The moment it disappeared Rebecca passed swift and softly as a shadow over the space that separated the house from the chestnut tree. This tree was an uncommon large one, and there was a separation of the trunk into two branches, about three feet from the ground, where Rebecca thought it possible she might be concealed. She gained it, and placed herself in a position which allowed her to watch the door of her dwelling. All was silent for a long time—more than an hour, as she thought, and she began to doubt the reality of what she had seen, imagining she had been deceived and taken a stump for a human figure, and she was about to descend from the tree, when suddenly a savage crept by her between the house and the tree. Another and another followed, and it was with difficulty that she suppressed her screams. But she did suppress them, and the only sign she gave of fear was to press her infant closer to her bosom. They reached the door and a sound of surprise at finding it open, was uttered by the first savage, and replied to by the second in the Indian language. After a short consultation they entered, and Rebecca soon saw a light gleam, and supposed they had kindled it to search for her. Her pulse beat wildly, yet she hoped to escape. It was not probable they would search a tree so near the house; they would rather suppose she had fled to a distance. Presently a crackling noise was heard in the house, the light flashed from the window, the Indians raised their wild yell as they rushed out and danced around with frantic gestures, and Rebecca saw that the house was on fire.

Still, the only sign she gave of fear was, as she unloosed the handkerchief from her neck and threw it over her child's face to screen his eyes from the glare of light that might awaken him, to press him closer and closer to her heart.

The house was unfinished—there was no plastering to delay, for a moment, the progress of the fire, which had been kindled in the centre of the apartment, and fed by all the combustibles the savages could find in the dwelling. The flame streamed upwards, and soon caught the rafters and boards, and it seemed scarce five minutes from the time Rebecca first saw the light till the blaze burst through the roof. The atmosphere, rarified by the heat around the burning building, suddenly expanded, and the colder and more dense air rushing in, it seemed as if the wind had violently arisen, and it drove the thick smoke, and showered the burning cinders directly on the chestnut tree. Rebecca felt the scorching heat, while the suffocating vapor almost deprived her of the power of respiration. She grew dizzy, yet, still, the only movement she made was to turn her child a little in her arms that it might be more effectually shielded from the smoke and cinders. At that moment one of the savages approached, in the wild movements of his war dance, close to the tree. An eddy of wind swept away the smoke; the light fell full on the pale face of Rebecca; her eyes, as if by the power of fascination, was rivetted on the Indian, his fiery glance was raised towards her, and their gaze met. The savage gave a start, and the note of his war song was shriller as he intently regarded his victim. Suddenly he turned away. Rebecca murmured a prayer, and resigned herself to death as she heard them all send forth a prolonged whoop.

"My boy! my husband! we shall meet, we shall all meet in heaven!" she cried.

But why did not the savages approach?—She listened, looked around—the whole clearing was illuminated by the bright glare, and she saw three Indians flying, with the speed of frightened deer, to the covert of the wood. She did not pause to consider what had caused their flight; but obeying that instinct which bids

show the present danger, she sprang from the tree and rushed towards the river. She recollected a spot where the bank projected, beneath which during the summer months, the bed of the river was nearly dry; there she should, at least, be secure from the fire.

And there she sheltered herself. Her feet were immersed in water, and she stood in a stooping posture to screen herself from observation should the savages return to seek her. But her infant slumbered peacefully. None of her fears or dangers disturbed his repose, and when the morning light allowed her to gaze on its sweet face, tears of joy and thankfulness flowed fast down her cheeks, that she had been enabled thus to shield that dear, innocent one from the savages and the flames.

Soon after sunrise she heard sounds as of people approach, and soon recognized the voices of her friends from the garrison. Rebecca and her child were conveyed to the village, which her husband, she found, had left about sunset on the preceding evening. Nothing was known, or could be discovered of his fate; the inhabitants had been alarmed by the light from the burning building, and as soon as the morning was sufficiently advanced to allow them to penetrate the forest, they hastened to discover the cause of the fire.

Grief for the loss of her husband, combined with the terrors she had suffered, threw Rebecca into a violent fever, and her life was despaired of; but just as the disorder seemed approaching a final termination, Edward Abbot arrived at Mumford. He was surprised while walking homeward, by four Indians, one of whom seized his rifle, while another struck him such a blow on the head, with his tomahawk, as totally deprived him for several hours of all recollection.

When he did recover he found himself lying at the foot of the tree, his hands bound and an Indian guarding him. All efforts to escape he found to be in vain, and he silently submitted to his fate. In about a day the three savages joined the one who guarded him, and conversing very hastily for a few moments, they began a hurried march. Edward perceived one of the Indians examining him often and attentively. At length on the fourth day, as the savage was alone with the prisoner, he by signs, questioned Edward concerning the house where he used to reside. Edward made, on the white birch with a coal taken from the fire, a drawing of his little plantation and house, including, of course, the chestnut tree. The Indian surveyed it in silence, and Edward thought no more of the matter. Early the next morning Edward was awakened by the same Indian, who motioned him to rise and follow. The rest of the party were not in sight. Edward obeyed, and followed him two days, travelling rapidly, till he found himself on the borders of the Merrimack. The Indian then pointed in a direction to Concord, and instantly disappeared in the woods.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that Edward's presence operated much more favorably on Rebecca than had all the remedies prescribed by the good Doctor Carter, and she soon recovered. The conduct of the Indian excited great curiosity, and made much talk in the village, but, for a long time, the mystery baffled all conjecture. After many months an Indian that could speak English, explained the secret.

It seemed that several years before Rebecca was married, an Indian, with his wife and child, came into the house of her father and asked for food. The old people were absent, and a hired man, acting as many do when clothed in a little brief authority, ordered them from the house. Rebecca, then a playful, laughing little girl, interposed and prevented them from being thus inhospitably treated. She brought forth the best food the house afforded, and took the Indian babe in her arms and fed it; and to that act of charity, so gracefully performed, she was indebted for her own and her child's life, and her husband's liberty.

### Effects of Christian Kindness in a Prison.

An old and hardened offender, who had suffered severely at New Gate, and came to Weathersfield mad against the whole human race, and whose proud spirit the most severe punishment could not tame, was humble and rendered obedient and docile by kindness. He had caused much trouble to the overseers by his frequent and daring attempts to escape, in one of which he very severely wounded his hand. The wound was dressed by the surgeon, and he locked up in his cell. At 12 o'clock, the warden, like the

good Samaritan, bearing wine and oil, entered his cell. The wretched man, racked with pain, and his eyes swollen with rage, was kindly addressed, the state of his hand inquired into, and relief offered. The features of his face relaxed, tears started from his blood-shot eyes, and he inquired what his treatment meant, when he expected nothing but cold irons and the lash. Mr. Pillsbury replied, "Because you are a fallen fellow creature like myself, accountable to the same God, and going with me to the same judgment," and other words of like import. All the terrors of New Gate had not conquered him. This did. And he has since been ranked among the most orderly and industrious in the prison. Mr. P. was once asked how he could govern so many men of the character that convicts bear, rendering them so obedient, cheerful, and comparatively happy. He replied, holding up a Bible, "I govern them with this." Here is the secret of the excellence of our new prison, and its fruit is apparent. A reverend gentleman belonging to Weathersfield, assured as a few days since, that in the judgment of charity, not less than twenty or twenty-five of these heretofore desperate characters have been not only won over to duty by the kindness they receive, but subdued in the tempers of their hearts by the spirit of the gospel. *Litchfield Post.*

### TRUST SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th September, I shall sell the personal property of William B. Jamieson, at the dwelling house of the said Jamieson, to satisfy two deeds of trust duly proved and registered, made to secure certain debts due to Miss Margaret Jamieson.

The property consists of a likely slave named Sally, and about 75 sheep, 10 Hogs, 10 Cows, 4 Horses, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

August 5.

41-7w

Merchants, Millers, and Traders of Orange.

### TAKE NOTICE.

BY an act of assembly passed in 1818, you are required once in every two years, to have your Weights, Measures and Steelyards examined and adjusted by the standard keeper of your county. Such of you as fail to comply with the law, by the first Monday of September next, may expect to pay the forfeiture incurred by virtue of said act of assembly.

Wm. Horton,

Standard Keeper for Orange County.

August 5.

41-4w

### DANCING SCHOOL.

J. O. N. WORD proposes opening a Dancing School in the town of Hillsborough, within a few weeks, provided a sufficient encouragement be given. His testimonials may be seen on application at the store of Cain & Moore. A School will be opened at night for those young gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

August 5.

41-2w

### FOR SALE.

A NEW and well finished ON-CART, with a pair of strong and well broke ONEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 13.

38w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 22.

40-4f

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Maj. PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Chapel Hill, for certain purposes therein expressed, and registered in the register's office of Orange county, I shall, on the third Monday of August ensuing, to wit, the 18th day of said month, expose to sale in the village of Chapel Hill,

Sixteen Likely Negroes.

together with one well improved two acre LOT, on Franklin Street, the same being now in the occupancy of the said Henderson.

Also four tracts of LAND situated in the vicinity of said village, and averaging about One Hundred and Sixty-Five Acres each.

The NEGROES are young and valuable. The LOT well improved, and a desirable situation for a private family or house of entertainment. The LANDS are improved—lie within a mile of the University, and are well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Also will be sold at the same time, Household and Kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, WAGON, GEER, and three HORSES, a close CARRIAGE, and stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold.

The creditors of Maj. Henderson are earnestly requested to attend.

The property will be sold on a liberal credit, except a sum due to Sampson Moore, cash. The particular terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. McCauley, Trustee.

July 29.

40-3f